# ASIA.

The General Condition in British India.

Disturbances Along the Persian Gulf Shore.

A British Gunboat Fired On and the Consequences.

Russian Interests and Mus-· covite Policy.

English Trade to China by the Suez Canal.

By the European mail at this port we have our special correspondence and newspaper mails, dated at Bombay on the 22d of October, supplying the fol-lowing highly interesting details of our telegrams, overland in Asia and submarine from Europe to the

The Disturbances in the Persian Galf-An Eng lish Gunbant Fired into by the Muscat Au-thorities—Satisfaction to be Exacted by the British—Hajee Abmeed Retakes Bunder Ab-British—Hajee Ahmeed Retakes Bunder Ab-bas with an Army of Five Thousand Per-sinns—The Walsabee Ameer Advancing Against Muscat—News from Central Asia— The "Thief Caste" Among Hindoos—Wreck of the Ship Hyderabad—Terrible Sufferings of the Survivors—Adventures of a Band of Afghan Mercenaries.

BOMBAY, Oct. 22, 1869.

The disturbances in the Persian Gulf begin to assume quite a serious appearance. Not content with cutting each others' throats, the people of Mus-cat bave fired into the English gunboat Clyde, one British political agent, Colonel Pelly. The difficulty of properly resenting the outrage at the time was very great, as the Clyde is by no means a formidable craft, and she therefore prudently steamed away. The arrival here of this news has created some little The arrival here of this news has created some little excitement in the official mind, and the wires between Simia and Bombay have been pretty well employed in transmitting messages on the subject between the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. It has been determined to send her Majesty's steamer Daphne, Captain Dougias, at once to the assistance of Colonel Pelly. What the upshot of this may be it is impossible to say; but, taken in conjunction with our other news from the Gulf, it will be seen

to be of possibly great importance.

That siy old fox, Hajee Ahmeed, who was turned out of Bunder Abbas a month ago, by Sneykh Saeed, at the instigation, it is stated, of the Sultan of Muscat, has managed to muster a force of 5,000 men, the greater part of whom have been lent to him by the Persia, while the remainder is composed of the most desperate among the loafers at the various Arab and Persian towns, that is to say, of men who have but one object in existence—loot. The Hajee has retaken Bunder Abbas, after a very severe struggie with Sheykh Saeed. The Sheykh was, of course, greatly outnumbered and had to run away to Muscat. The Hajee still has his "friends" on his hands, and would, no doubt, be glad of an opportunity of getting rid of them as soon as possible, but does not dare to disband them until it is quite certain that the Sultan of Muscat will not openly commit himself to the cause of Sheykh Saeed. This is by no means an impossibility, as the Sultan is under the influence of tical wezeer, Huleylee, a man who is quite capable of running his head against a stone wall, or, stany rate, of advising his master to do so. As I explained in a previous letter, Bunder Abbas, prior to the expulsion a year ago of Saeed Selim rom Muscat, belonged to that Power, and was evolution that placed Azan bin Ghees, the present uitan, upon the throne, by Hajee Ahmeed, who had previously held the appointment of wezeer to Saeed Selim. The Hajee took possession of the place and handed it over to the Snah of Persia, taking care, of course, to get himself appointed its governor. Persia has now, by the military assistance it is rendering to the Hajee, taken the place under its protection in a yet more open and avowed manner, and has committed itself on the side of Ahmeed too far to retreat without great dishonor, Apart from this, however, Persia is known to be only too anxious to get up a war with Muscat, in the hope of obtaining yet more territory by the chances of military conquest. And as Persia is now practically a mere flef of Russia, the British Indian authorities will do all they can to avoid a result so unpleasant to themselves. But, on the other hand, the British agent has adopted a policy hostile to Azan bin Glees, and Azan has fired into an English gunboat, and Colonel Psily is not over-anxious to do much to protect him. aiv held the appointment of wezeer to Saeed

Some months ago the new government of Muscat ized the only port on the guil, Benreymee, belongplace. He will no doto success in doing so, and will probably also delegate some trusty, fanatical lieutenant to carry fire and sword into the heart of Omas. And as the Wahabees are bitter foes of the English, and have been at the bottom of the conspiracy for the subversion of the British rule in India, discovered a few months ago, it will be bard or Colonel Pelly to do anything except interfere in favor of the Muscat government against them.

It will be seen that there is here a very pretty triangular dilemma or Colonel Pelly to steer through in some way or another. Each of the parties in the dispute is a British enemy; Persia, because she is a friend of Russia; Muscat, because she has fired into an English gunboat and been otherwise insolent, and the Wahabees because the tenets of their religion make it a sacred duty for them to reject any anisance with unbelievers, and yet again because they have attempted to sitr up another bloody rebellion in India. The trade in the gulf is mostly in the hands of striish Indian subjects; it flows almost entirely through Bombay, and is now very important. Soft will not do to allow these Powers to Eight it out among themselves on the Kilkenny cat principle, occause, in that case, the greatest part of the loss will fail upon British merchants. But, then, on the other hand, in what direction can action be taken? To shi either of the parties to the quarret will be to aid as Ioe. And yet something must be done, and done quickly.

The Arab Duccaneers who recently "looted" Bahreim under the leadership of Mahomed hin Knulerfs, seem to have made a very good thing of it, Having carted the merchandise of the town to the shore, the merchants who had been plundered were invited to buy back their goods. An auction was held for the disposal of the booty, and the poor "banians" (the Hindoo and Parsee traders) had the poor "banians" (the Hindoo and Parsee traders) had the poor "banians" (the Hindoo and Parsee traders) had the poor "banians" (the Hindoo and Parsee traders) had the poor "batt

served the luxury of hanging him. Nearly all his followers, however, escaped to the mainiand in their puggalows.

The Persian Gulf will be seen to be even now a strange world. A regular line of steamships and the development of commerce have done but little to civilize it. It is still governed on Oriental principles, revolutions are as frequent as in South America and a great deal more bloody, ptracy and buccaneering (which is after all only piracy on a grand scale) yet flourish in its waters and a brisk shave trade is carried on between its ports and Zanzibar. But it cannot be allowed to remain much longer in this state of social and political chaos. The indian press call loudly on the government to seize some island, either Kishin of Ormuz, and establian a free port, like Singapore or Hong Kong; and it also singests that a British fleet should be kept constantly in the Gulf to act as a naval police force. But what will kusis and France say to such a programme as this? They are jesious of British power in the East aiready. Will they consent to any new acquisition?

We have further news from Central Asia. The fighting between the Russian outposts and the troops of the Kushbegi of Eastein Turkistan was not so serious as at first reported. It seems that there was accuratily a fight on the Naryn river, which sprung out of an advance by the Russians into Turkistan Cerritory and that the Kushbegi was arrested; but peace was again restored, the Russians, of course, being allowed to retain the soil they had seized. This is the old, old story over mist be peace was again restored, the Russians to be peace were approached to the peace was again restored, the Russians to be peace being allowed to retain the soil they had seized. This is the old, old story over mist be peaced by the Russians had been brought weaker.

again.

a curious illustration of Afghan character has just been brought under general notice. Some years ago, it seems, an adventurous Afghan organized a force of 1,200 men and ied them from caoul to the interior of Arabia, where their services were purchased by the wanabees. This little army was ield together solely by the desire of making money; it was composed of soldiers of fortune, who saw no particular guilt in cutting throats for a consideration. The brinciples of Captain Dugald Dalgetty still flourish in Central Asia. This particular force of mercenaries has, towever, met with but indif-

ferent fortune. It lost 500 men while in the service of the Wahabees, and was then dismissed by the Ameer Pyzul. Upon this the army broke up into several parties, one of whach hired a little trading boat, and sailed for the Deccan, with the intention of offering their swords to the Nizam, who, they had heard, was a very liberal master. Pate, however, was still against them, as they were wrecked on the coast of Cutch. While they were then endeavoring to march overland, "living on the country," they were captured and disarmed by the British authorities, who have sent them back to their native Afghan mountains. These Afghans are certainly hopeful neighbors for a Fower such as that which governs British India, desirous of nothing so much as to be "set alone:" for all Afghans are equally adventurous and war-

and disarined by the British authorities, who have sent them back to their native Afghan mountains. These Afghans are certainly hopeful neighbors for a Fower such as that which governs British India, desirous of nothing so much as to be "set alone." for all Afghans are equally adventurous and warlike, and they enjoy the prestige of having been the only Asiatic people who have given the English troops a sound thrashing.

All the people in Bombay who are able have left for Matheran, Mahabiesiwar, or some other hill station, to escape the dreaded October heats and fevers. There is no local news of interest.

Some curious revelations have been made by the sapture by the police of a gang of native inheves. It is, of course, well known that among the Hindoos even criminal pursuita, such as thieving, pimping and other harmless modes of getting a living are breditary and form custes, from which no one born in them can escape. The father is a pander and all his male children must be panders also, while his augithers must marry men who foliow the same disreputable calling. These people of course feel no shame at their mode of life; it is the dealiny that fate and, what is equally strong in India. "dustoun," have allotted to them. These theves form a custe several hundred strong. They have no fixed abode, but wander all over the country they have confidential bunnlans, who receive the stolen goods and money. When the thieves arrive in a place these bunnians advance them money for food and whalever they may want, and the results of their poredatory excursions are day by day handed over for sale. Every now and then the thieves and their banker settle up their accounts. The goods taken are rated at three-fourths their value, but the receiver is allowed an additional ten per cent for commission, which makes aitogether thirty-five per cent. One of the thieves are were said that during the week before he was captured "the washer was were their principal booty, but some braas chattles, waist cloths, turbams, pocket handkerchiefs

The Iudo-European Telegraph-Extension and

[From the China Telegraph (London), Nov. 15.]
The Indo-European Telegraph (London), Nov. 15.]
The Indo-European Telegraph Company have now the entire length of their wires completed, with the exception of some triding links near Telegran. The line runs from Lowestoft by submarine to Nordeney, thence to Berlin, Udessa, Warsaw and Kertch to Teneran and Bushire, thence by Persian Gulf cable to Kurrachee. The scale of charges is not yet fixed, but will certainly be lower than the present rates.
The line will probably be opened on the 1st of December. December.

Telegrams announce the completion of the first section of the new Persian Guif cable.

A China Ship by the Suez Canal. A China Ship by the Sucz Canal.

[From the China (London) Herald, Nov. 15.]

The seamer Rocket, which left shields for Shanehae on the 24th October, was towed into Lowestott during the late gale, with loss of the captain, engineer, &c. She proceeds anortly, under the command of Captain Roper, via the Sucz Canal. The Rocket has been despatched by Mr. James Beazley, of Liverpool, and is intended for local employment. She is consigned to Messra, A. R. Tilby & Co., of Shanghae.

### ITEMS FROM INDIA.

Our newspaper files from Calcutta and Bombay

ing news items from Asia:—

A large village is reported to have been burned at the Black Mountain by an English force, under Lieutenant Colonel Rothney, as a punishment for a recent rail. Lieutenant Colones Rotaney, as a punishment for a recent raid.

The report of a collision between troops of the Russians and of the Kushbegi of Kashgar is confirmed.

Abdool Rahman Khan, the companion in misfortune of the late Mohammed Azim Khan, is reported to have turned back from Mery and expected at Teheran.

cheran. Cholera has again broken out at Teheran. The silk crop in the Persian province of Ghilan has almost entirely failed, owing to a disease among the

almost entirely failed, owing to a disease and a survey.

From the east of Yarkand the country of the Tunganis, or Turk Musaulmans of Thibet, it is reported there was war between the people and the Chinese, who were said to be endeavoring to re-establish themselves in that quarter.

The Cotton Frauds bill, with some amendments, passed the Bombay Legislative Council. The ships Tweed and Calcutta lett Bombay by the Persian Gulf with the new telegraphic cable which is to be laid from Jask to Bushire.

The young Rajah of Kholapoor (in the Bombay The young Rajah of Kholapoor (in the Bombay Legislative Caraming the reins of

A new paper, called The Indian Church Review.

As been started in Bombay to propogate Ritualistic views.

The Minister at Hyderabad offered rewards of 250 rupees for the translation of works on moral philosophy and of a moral tendency into Hindoostanee and Mahrattee, for educational purposes.

The note circulation in India has reached half of that of the Bank of England, and during the last year gave a considerable profit to government.

The recepits on the Bast Indian Rallway for the week ending October 3 amounted to £33,446, being an increase of £483 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The Jubulpore line shows a decrease of fifty-eight pounds as compared with the same period.

The cyclone of October 7 extended for a considerable distance up country. Arrah and other stations in the neighborhood suffered severely. Heavy floods followed in Behar and the Bhangulpore division, and the traffic of the East Indian Rallway was stopped for a short time by the washing away of a birdge.

Burmese merchants are eagerly demanding the repeal of the export duty on rice, to enable them to compete on equal terms with Salgon and other free ports.

repeal of the export duty on rice, to enable them to compete on equal terms with Saigon and other free ports.

Locusts destroyed fifty per cent of the crops in Marwar, ten per cent in Touk and seven per cent in Jaypore.

The octrol duty on cotton has been abolished in the principal towns of the Central provinces from the let of November.

It is thought that the government intends taking over the railway telegraphs in India, as in an official paper they stated that it is absurd to encourage a system kept up by guaranteed capital.

Azim Khan, the ex-Ameer of Cabool, died at Shanrood in Persia, on the 6th of October.

The Madras census has been postponed until the taking of the general census of indis in 1871.

The cultivation of opium in China is reported to be rapidly increasing and the government, notwith standing their prohibition, levy duties on it and license the trade.

Numerous pligrims and merchants with goods arrived at Leh from Yarkand.

There was a slight carthquake at Simia on the 7th of October.

The turking envoy to Cabool arrived at Umballs.

of October.

The Turkish envoy to Cabool arrived at Umbails.

The state of the crops in the Punjab is said to be most ratisfactory and the people delighted at the prospect of a "bumper" harvest after so long a searcity.

## THE SUEZ CANAL.

Scotch Trade—The New Transit—The First British Vessel in the Canal.

[From the Gissgow Herald, Nov. 18.]

Our townsmen, Messrs. Handyside & Honderson, have this forenoon received a telegram from Mr. Fleming, their agent in Egypt, dated from Ismailia this morning, at twenty minutes from seven o'clock, advising that their screw steamer Dido had just arrived there, on route for Suez, being the first British merchant atcamer to enter the Suez Canal.

We understand that Messrs. Handyside & Henderson have all along manifested a lively interest in the undertaking, and have watched the progress of the work and its approach to a termination with an inclingent appreciation of its importance, well knowing the revolution in the mode of transit to the East which the successful completion of the canal will undoubtedly produce. Mr. Thomas Henderson, the senior member of the firm, visited and impected the canal throughout its whole length, about eighteen months ago, and was then strongly impressed, from all he heard and saw on the spot, that the undertaking would certainly prove an engineering success, and soon be an accomplished fact. It must be granifying to the local pride of our citizens, as it is highly creditable to the energy and enterprise of the owners of the steamer Dido, that the first British merchant vessel that passes through the canal should half from Glasgow and Ay the well known "Anchor" Sug.

# NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKSUPTCY.

In the Matter of William F. Goodwin .- Tals cas was referred to a register, who certified that George V. House was duly elected assignee of the bankrupt's estate, and executed the bond required by the thirteenth section of the act; and he further certified that, in pursuance of the rile of the cours adopted November 15, 1869, he called the attention of the assignee to the provisions of General Order No. 28, and he now brought the case to the notice of the Court, although he had no means of knowing whether or not the assignee had failed to make a report to the Court of the runds received by him or of deposit made by him, as required by the order by the thirteenth section of the act; and he further

for the present November term of this Court stand in respect to causes therein which shall be undisposed of at the close of the present term as the calendar for the ensuing December term of this court, without the necessity of filing new rules of issue or serving new notices of trial in respect of such causes for the ensuing December term. Other causes may be noticed and put upon such calendar at the foot thereof for the ensuing December term.

#### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Notice to the Bar. The calendar of civil jury causes in the United States Circuit Court will be called by Judge Blatchford in the District Court room on Saturday, December 4, 1869, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of setting down for trail during the month of December such of said causes as the parties thereto will consent to try before the court without a jury.

#### UNITED STATES' COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Distillery Case.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. John Warnike.—The defend a distiller at the corner of Forty-fourth street and Ninth avenue, wi thout having paid the tax required by law. The defendant averred that he occupied the premises in question as a grocery and had let the basement to one Henry Smith, who stated to him that he manufactured nothing but cider, but who, it subsequently appeared, illicitly manufactured apprits. The delinquent was held under \$2,000 ball to swait examination.

The Alleged Franculout Personation of

Revenue Officers.
The United States vs. Lator and Kuhner.—The

defendants, as previously mentioned, were charged defendants, as previously mentioned, were charged with fraudulently personating revenue officers. The evidence in the case has already appeared. The case was summed up yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Jackson representing the government, and Ar. Sedgewick appearing for the defendants.

After the summing up of counsel Commissioner Shields announced that he would render his decision on Thursday next.

The Custom House Weigher Frauds.
The United States vs. H. A. Smalley.—The defendant, a son of Judge Smalley, of the United States District Court of Vermont, and who was a her in the Custom House, was, with others

weigher in the Custom House, was, with others, charged with having committed certain frauds relative to the pay rolls.

District attorney Pierrspont, in reply to Mr. Sedgewick, who appeared for the defence, stated yesterday afternoon that after having made a searching investigation into the charges preferred, he was convinced that Colonel Smalley had really no personal knowledge of the matters alleged. Moreover, at the time the charges were made Colonel Smalley was absent in Paris, but as soon as the charges were made known to him he returned immediately and requested an investigation. Under all the circumstances he (the District Attorney) asked that the compilaint be dismissed.

Commissioner Shields said that on the recommen-

plaint be dismissed.

Commissioner Shields said that on the recommet dation of the District Attorney he would dismiss the complaint, and ordered the defendant's discharge.

Detroy Commissioner Gaborne.

The United States vs. Joseph Schneider.—The defendant, who carried on the business of a tobacconist in the Bowery, was charged with having smuggied 80,000 cigars and 1,000 bleces of ribbon. Held under \$20,000 bail for examination.

#### SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions Rendered. By Judge Fithiau. Benjamin F. Stephens vs. Manly Horce

Motion granted. Christropher Marx et al. vs. The New York an Harlem Railroad Company .- Motion denied without prejudice. Hiram R. Miles vs. Eliza L. Wood et al.—Motion

granted.

Eliza L. Wood vs. Hiram R. Miles.—Motion granted.

Margaret Sherlock vs. Stephen Sherlock.—Motion granted.
Joseph A. Ingram vs. George Roll et al.—Judgment for defendant. No costs to either party.
Rebecca Gray, Administratrix, vs. National Steamship Company.—Motion granted.
V. Irain as Ludia For.—Judgment for

Steamship Company.—Motion granted.

Hannah M. Irving 9s. Lyda Fox.—Judgment for
plaintif for \$19, 172 86.

In the Matter of the Accounting of T. Raston Bennett, Receiver, &c.—Motion denied.

Robert Brown vs. Wolf Reylander.—Order vacated
and set aside.

and set aside.

Caroline Lang vs. Michael L. Hüller.—Motion dismissed, with costs. Ten dollars costs of motion.

By Judge McCunn.

New York Opthalmac Hospital vs. Eugene Dupuy.—
Order signed and filed in Clerk's office.

# COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Ingraham.—Call of Calendar 12 M.—Nos. 63, 113, 114, 133, 143, 169, 176, 195, 198, 199, 201, 202, 206, 216. Call 252. 232.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Judge Alker.—Non-jury causes only.—Nos. 4330, 4429, 4237, 4285, 4285, 4385, 4361, 4375, 4448, 4449, 4449, 4459, 4452, 4452, 4456, 4457. Part 2—Before Judge Gross—Non-jury causes only—Nos. 4119, 4469, 4212, 4342, 4357, 4358, 4467, 4468, 4473, 4474, 4478, 4480, 4464, 4481.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Gldeen J. Tucker, Surrogate. Conteated assue of fact to be tried, commencing Wednesday, December 1, 1899.—No. 1, will of Frederick Seignfield; a diministration of goods, &c., of Jabella Burchell, Alias Armstrong; 3, administration of goods, &c., of Joseph Bertand; 5, will of Henry M. Steele; 6, administration of goods, &c., of Dorethea G. Kapp; 7, will of Martin Albous; 8, will of Ann Serry; 9, allegations against will of Thomas Howe; 10, will of James Amory; 11, will of Thomas J. Blank; 18, will of James Kelly; 15, will of Thomas J. Blank; 18, will of Mary Plynn; 17, will of Thomas J. Blank; 18, will of Lazar Spitz; 19, will of Peter Becker; 20, will of John W. Farmer; 21, will of Helen Maccauley; 22, will of Jacob Boell; 23, will of Cornelius Livingston; 24, will of Thomas Andrews; 25, will of Hechard S. Addington. MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Judge

## CITY INTELLIGRACE.

will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the cor-

past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the hermometer at Hudnut's Paarmacy, Herallo Boilding, corner of Ann street:—

1868, 1869, 1869, 1865, 1869, 2 A. M. 43 40 3 P. M. 48 48 48 48 49 40 6 P. M. 44 40 6 A. M. 45 43 6 P. M. 42 49 12 M. 47 45 12 P. M. 41 49 Average temperature yesterday, 45 Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

On Orange Mountain at six A. M. the thermometer registered 28.

CHILD RUN OVER.—Yesterday morning a child

CHILD RUN OVER.—Yesterday morning a child named William Hickman, of No. 116 East Sixteenth street, was run over by a milk wagon driven by Jeorge Danity, and slightly injured. ALUMNI REUNION.—The annual dinner of the

Alumni Association of Brown University will take place this evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. President Casweil, Professor Chase and Senator Anthony will be present. S. S. Cox is to preside.

BURGLARY IN SEVENTH AVENUE.—On Sunday night the clothing store No. 490 Seventh avenue was

entered by burgiars, who broke open the rear door and stole six overcoats, a black frock coat, a pair of pants and other property, of the total value of \$100, with which they succeeded in making their escape. DEATH ON "DUTCH HILL."—Notice reached the Coroner's office yesterday afternoon that James Powell had been lying dead on "Dutch Hill," Fortleth

street, near First avenue, since Friday last. Cor-oner Flynn has the matter in charge and will make M investigation:

KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.—A very important meeting of this body will be held this evening at the headquarters, 734 Bryadway, The Board of

Directors will have certificates of stock under the charter ready for delivery, and it is said that a satis-factory report as to the proposed new ubrary build-

peaterday called to the Morgue to hold an inquest on the body of Frederick Wausman, a German, 38 years of age, whose death was the result of injuries received on the 16th uit, by a barrel of whiskey falling upon him at 67 James street. He sustained a compound fracture of one of his legs.

THE NEW SEAL OF THE DIOCESE OF ALBANY.—It was erroneously stated in connection with the claborate description of the new ecclesiastical scal printed in Sunday's Herald that this zero of the

elaborate description of the new eccientation sear printed in Sunday's Herald that this gen of the lapidary's art was manufactured by Mesara. Browne a Spaulding for the Roman Catholio Simbopric of Albany. It was made for Bishop Donne, the Protes-tant Episcopal incumbent of that diocase. A PITCHER IN A MAN'S HEAD.—The police report

a singular accident as having occurred yester morning to Thomas Brennan, aged twenty-two No. 57 Mulberry airest. About hair-past twelve he fell down stairs at the above number, while going out with a pitcher, which was broken in the descent and a piece of it ran into as forehead. Brennan' injuries are believed to be of a fatal character, not withstanding the pitcher was extracted.

SUIGIDE BY SHOOTING.—Some days ago Matthias Mish, a German of very intemperate nabits, who lived in Eighty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, while suffering from a severe misch of delirium tremens, shot himself through the head with a pistol. He was conveyed to Believus Hospital and lingered till Sunday night, when death ensued. Mish was fifty-three years of age. Coroner Flynn was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

avenue, a slave to drink, for some days has indulged immoderately in the use of whiskey until he has become temporarily mane. Having no money to gratify his appetite and the liquor dealers relusing to trust him urther yesterday he returned to his home, selected a seet, tied it about his neck, attached the other end to a door and threw himself our his feet. His wife found him nearly strangled, cut him down, and Lehey lives to drink another day.

The Red Autora.—At forty minutes after twelve

o'clock on Monday morning nearly all of the aky was remarkably clear. Between three and four

ago a man proceeded to the look of pier a tosecured and taken to the New arrest police station, where they still remain. On sunday night the body of a man is a nude state, about thirty-five years of age, and haying dark hair, was found in the dock at pier 3 North river and secured. Coroner Schirmer was notified. The remains are supposed to be those of the man who jumped overboard.

THE STEUERN MONUMENT.—The officers and trus-

es of the Steuben Monument Association have tees of the Steuben Monument Association have resolved to petition the Legislature for permission to contribute their funds to those made up by the Steuben Rife Society of this city, and to those appropriated by the Legislature some years ago for embellishing the grave of General Frederick William von Steuben, the well known hero of the Revolutionary war, by a monument or otherwise. The remains of General Steuben are resting near Steubenwille, one da county, and his grave is said to be in a dilapidated condition.

OMNIBUS.—Yesterday morning information was re-ceived at the Coroners' office from Captain Mount, ceived at the Coroners' office from Captain Mount, of the Seventeenth precinct, that officer angustis van Arschie, of the Broadway squad, had been kuled. The written notice stated that at eight o'clock A. M. the officer attempted to mount to the seat of a Broadway and Eighth street stage near the corner of Eighth street and avenue A, when he feil backwards and, striking on his head, received injuries which resulted in his death soon after reaching the station house, corner of First avenue and Fifth street. Deceased was forty years of age and a native of this country. Coroner Schirmer was notfied and held an inquest over the remains. Verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury. Mr. Van Aradale was at excellent officer and a worthy cluzen. He has left a widow and several children.

#### POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BURGLARY IN THIRD AVENUE .- About one o'clock precinct, while on post on Third avenue discovered a person coming from the front door of the bakery of Mr. Chelibrough, at No. 285, and walked towards Twenty-third street. The officer started in pursuit, upon observing which the burglar took to his heels and ran several blocks, and was finally captured on the corner of Twenty-second street and First avenue, after an exciting chase. Upon examining the premises it was discovered that an entrance had been effected by means of forcing open a window on the Twenty-third street entrance. The prisoner was arraigned at Jefferson Market yesterday and gave the name of Thomas Johnson. A complaint was preferred against him by Mr. Chelibrough, and in default of buil he was committed to answer.

Alleged False Representations.—Officer Leayeroft, of the Second District Court squad, vesterday recinct, while on post on Third avenue discovered

croft, of the Second District Court squad, yesterday arraigned before the presiding magistrate at arraigned before the presiding magistrate at Jefferson Market a man named Andrew J. Clark, upon complaint of Mrs. Hermina Gonzalez, of No. 10 Union square, charged with of January last. Mrs. Gonzalez charges that on the above date the prisoner came to her and desired her to allow him to purchase a house for her at No. 186 Fourth street, for \$14,000. As she was destrous of purchasing a house and authorized him to negotiate for the property, agreeing to pay \$3,000 down, and the balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Clark informed her that he would require \$600 cash to closs the contract, which amount she advanced Clark informed her that he would require \$500 cash to close the contract, which amount she advanced him, since which time she has never been able to complete the balance of the agreement, and charges that his representations were false and made for the purpose of defrauding her out of her money. He denied the charges made against him, but was committed in default of ball to answer.

Largeny of Jewelley,—On the 5th of October last

James Donaldson called upon Mr. John Baker at his place of business, 141 Sixth avenue, and informed

James Donaldson called upon Mr. John Baker at his place of business, 141 Sixth avenue, and informed him that he had a customer who was desirons of purchasing a gold watch, chain and diamond ring, and if he would entrust the property to him and accompany him he could dispose of them to a good salvantage. Mr. Baker, having confidence in the statements made by Donaldson, gave him the property, valued at \$247, and accompanied him to a place in Broad street, where he was to meet his customer. While waiting in the saloon in Broad street Baker states he stooped to pick a match from the floor and upon raising his head discovered Donaldson going out of the door with the property in his possession. He saw nothing more of him until yesterday, when he handed him over to the custody of detectives hill and Rockwell, of the Ninth precinct. The prisoner was arraigned before the presiding magistrate at Jefferson Market yesterday morning and denied the charge, but was committed in default of \$1,000 ball to answer.

Anorther Pansil. Viorim.—On Monday night of last week William Morris (probably assumed), a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, fell a victim to the wiles of one Emma Reed, the notorious fomale who has figured so conspicuously is the mainy cases of "Mart Allen," who was sentenced to Stato Praon for five years on Friday last by Judge Bedford. As he was proceeding down Broadway at an early hour of the evening he met Emma, and, being pleased with her pretty face and winning ways, accepted an invitation to accompany her to a house on Fourth avenue, between Niata and Tenth streets, he having at the time six \$100 bills in his possession. After remaining a short time he left and sought his more sumptuous quarters of the hotel, when he discovered that his money was missing and constuded he had been made a victim to the panel game. Reporting his troubles to the Capitain of the Twenty-ninth precunct officer Martinut was detailed to ferret out and arrest the female whom Morris charged with stealing his money. While on Broadway Sanda

Heavy Seizere of Liquers.

(From the Boston Post, Nov. 27.)

The schooner D. H. Hodgkins, a craft of about eighty tons, was taken possession of yesterday foremon by the United States authorities, by order of Collector Russell. She came into port during Thursday night and anchored off Loring's wharf, South Boston. Information of her arrival was first had at acout ten A. M. yesterday, when Captain Doliver, one of the boarding officers, and officers of the United States tug Hamilin, proceeded to and overhauled her. No person was found on board, but on searching the officers discovered 100 cases of gin and two cases of brands. The schooner was towed to Long wharf during the afternoon, was re she now is. The liquor was landed and taken to the Appraiser's office, near the Custom House. Before the vessel was seized 250 cases had been landed and carted over to the city propor. This was subsequently seized, and is now in the custody of the government as amuggied property. The amuggiers had ten teams in waiting at South Boston to convey the property to what was supposed to be a safe place. It is a clear and deuberate case of smuggling, and the property will of course become confiscated. The parties engaged in the unlawful business will also be looked after in the most vigilant manner. It was a most audscious act—lar more sudactons, we may and, than safiful. Proceedings will at once be instituted against the owners and consignees.

# STREET EXTENSIONS.

Wiping Out the Landmarks-Last Days of Ancient New York-Church Street Laid Broad and Bare to the Battery-Worth Street Piercing the Five Points Pearl Street Prospering The Prospect Ahead - The Law Lagging Behind.

The process of Haussmannizing New York is to all appearances going rapidly forward, with the essential difference between the French method and our that discence between see French method and our own of "widening the narrow and straightening the crooked way" that the former prefers one directing mind and we prefer several. The power to extend streets is about as absolute in the one case as it is in the other. A few rafroad corporations have only to ask that a dozen blocks of houses—big houses, that hundreds of thousands of dollars were lavished on—be removed for the accommodation of their lines, and straightway, as though by a harlequin's wands, the towaring walls of brown stone and brick disappear like the mist of the morning. The intrinsic value of the extension of Church street may be an open question, but few will be reluctant to yield their mits of admiration to the bold and masterly manner in which it was pushed through from Fulton street to the Battery. To drive a clean gap 100 feet wide through the heart of an old, solid and densely built up neighborhood, through great, ponderous warehouses, and in the midst of thronging traffic, so long a distance and in so short a time, was a feat of which even our friend Haussmann might be proud. New Church street makes a galiant show. There is a breadth of sky above it of which its paternal relation can never newed-say caseh a dimense. Standing on Fullon nowadays catch a gimpse. Standing on Futton street, at the southeast corner of old St. Paul's churchyard, and looking towards the Battery, the spectator sees but a house or two standing on the newly created thoroughfare to obstruct his view of the bige waters of the bay and the interesting loaf-ers on the grassy margin of Castle Garden. He must confess, in spite of every insinuation to the of heaven, where all three were strangers before. In slicing down the space for the Church street ex

tension some warehouses were pared away to a few feet, and the awkwardness of their present attenuated appearance is easily realized in looking at the ridiculously shallow depths of the new fronts put up on the extension. Between Dey and Cortlandt, almost a misnomer to cell them warehouses, as a man might reach with his arm from the front door to the back wall. Turning around in the rooms up stairs must be done by pivoting one's self on his heels. At the opposite side, however, a much greater depth has been secured, and a more showy, diversified class of buildings has been erected. At the west side, between Cortlandt and Liberty, all is blank as a ball alley. The shaving process has been clean west sade, overest outstant and anterty, an is shank as a saled siley. The shaving process has been clean as a sawed log, leaving the corner stores intact and much of the wall plaster perfect. Across the site of the old carriage factory, corner of Trinity place, and away by the rear of Trinity place, and away by the rear of Trinity churchyard, the new street in its noble ampittade or width holds its way to an old, smoke-begrimed brick building at Rector street, which still stands as an obstruction, but, sweeping past, the extension cuts through and cuts down a hundred old rookeries all along to Morris arreet. Beaind Trinity church a grandly massive brick structure, several hundred feet long, formerly stood, and, close beside it, the highest brick building in the city used as a warehouse. Both have utterly disappeared, but in the place of the former an enormous iron edition has been erected, with a high Mansard roof resting upon beams, which in turn rest upon pillars or limbs of iron of truly colossal proportions. It is very near completion, and is a really gigantic piling up of metal. Within its wais United States bonded goods will repose, and to Ayers, the owner, United Sam will pay a rent of many thousands per annum.

The Church street extension, then, is an accom-

states bonded goods will repose, and to Ayers, the owner, Uncle Sam will pay a rent of many thousands per annum.

The Church street extension, then, is an accomplished lact. The length and breadth have been cut, carved and cleared. Next summer the street cars starting from the Park will bear the passenger seeking the glorious bosom of the bay clear down to the cottonwood shade of the Battery, where he can feast his eyes on the dark blue sea, the salling ships and the saucy tugboats. Church street will wheel into Green wich with a tolerably easy curve, but it would be still easier if the southeast courser of Morris street was siliced off, and thus a hearer and clearer glimpse of the Battery by the approaching passengers would be secured. Yesterday the work of lilling up and grading the new road way was carried on in a very dawdling manner. This should not be after so much has been already well and quickly accomplished. In the entire yawning space, with its mountains of rubbish between Der and Cortlandt, only two Irish laborers were visible, and these were away down in a sandpit, apparently searching for clams. However, it he street car people can salord to wait so can the public. Church street, however, is a success. The grumblers against the extension are those who own property on the route and considered themselves ill-recompensed in its disposal. To the general public perty on the route and considered themselves ill-recompensed in its disposal. To the general public this is a matter of small consequence. Of course the rogues that latten on every municipal improvement wit get their slice out at this also; but this rich and rogues that latten on every municipal improvement will get their since out of this also; but this rich and irrepressible community which has stood it so long can ariord the trifling imposition for the stake of an ulumate and permanent convenience. New Church street, from its fine width and central location, should be inned with the best class of wholesale stores, but so far buildings of the meanest and finnsiest character have been put up, with but one exception, in the instance of the United States bonded warehouses, which are really splendid and substantial structures. By reason of the little space left at the sides to build houses upon, the assessments on property along the route have justly and necessarily been very light, and so inadequate to the expenditure involved in the improvement that property holders as far up as Fourteenth street have had to contribute their share to defray the expense.

WORTH STREET OPENING.

The opening of Worth street from Chatham square to Centre street and thence to Broadway is perhaps one of the most interesting, satisfactory, wise and needful improvements that has been made in hany years. The work involved was of the simplest kind, and must have cost specifically and comparatively but a triffe. But look at the results, and look

to Centre street and thence to Broadway is perhaps one of the most interesting, satisfactory, wise and needful improvements that has been made in many years. The work involved was of the simplest kind, and mist have cost specifically and comparatively but a trifle. But look at the results, and look at the prospect it laid bare to the passerby on Chatham square or Broadway. Beaund that screen, if we may so call the few houses on the corner of Chatham square, the seething social cesspool of the Five Foints was hidden, and to him who waiked along down from the busting Bowery no glimpse was given save such as might be vaguely caught in the tortions of the contract o

The extension of Pearl street has long been demanded, but that venerable pile, the New York Hospitas, being directly in the way, and being an institution of great ment and usefulness, the march

of improvement had to await the decline of the hos-pital's efficacy. Now, however, Pearl street has had its claim recognized, and in piace of naiting on the cast side of Broadway, it crosses to the west, and blunges through the centre of the oid hospital grounds down hill to a junction with Thomas street, and thence in a straight line to blunges through the centre of the old hospifal grounds down hill to a junction with Thomas street, and thence in a straight line to the wide level of West Broadway. The extension of Pearl street and its building up on either side with high and massive iron warehouses, seven of which on one block are in a forward state of completion, is another instance of active energy. The grade of Pearl street from Broadway to Thomas atreet has rather a steep appearance, but a good deal of work has yet to be done before the desired incline is attained. The side of the street next to the wing of the hospital left standing is one huge embantment of earth, which in due course of time will be removed and room left for building lota. It is somewhat interesting to walk down this recently created thoroughlare and realize the vast amount of labor that must becessarily have been performed in excavating a score of sub-cellars and moving away the countiess loads of rubbish, in all forms, from the rulns of the large and stately building that erstwhile stood here. On every side are remains of the great trees that fourished on the hospital green. Huge roots branch away in welrd shape and imittless subdivision from the raw and severed soil, and great embankments of earth, like the ramparts of a fort, slope down to the basement walls of some newly risen warehouse of iron. On the whole, the Pearl street extension is a wise measure, and might be continued down to the North river with advantage.

LAULENS STREET WIDENING.

The tedious preliminary work of awarding damages, adjusting complaints and reporting results to the proper authority is being gone through, and, of ourse, until entirely completed the work of widening Laurens street from Canal to Amity and thence to Fifth avence must remain in absyance. The following awards for damages have been made to owners of property on Laurens street:—



Battary can be reached in a few moments. When finished this continuity of roadway will be the glory of New York. Strangers will be driven over its interminable length and shown the longest and finest street of which the world can bosst. West Broadway, at one end lined with the palace marks of commerce, and Fifth avenue at its other end, with the private palaces of our foremost citizens.

The junction of lafayette place with Bleecker street will be a happy consummation and make a very fine street, which Lafayette place undoubtedly is, usbrid as well as ornamental. Lafayette place is at it, might very appropriately have a notice put up at either end with the worlds "no thoroughare," It is a purely private street, affording no aid or relief to the trame of the city. The great aim, of course, in these widenings and extensions should be the relief of Broadway or some similarly overheardening it convenient to Muberry. A track of the Broadway cars could be diverted at Seventeenth Street, and, turning eastward through Union square, brought down Fourth avenue to Eighth street, where by a gentle swerve towards broadway it ingift enter Lafayette place, and, following the extension, pursue the line of Muberry street to the City Hail.

Park Place Widening.

might enter Lafayette place, and, following the extension, pursues the line of Mulberry street to the city Hall.

The broad though orief commercial avenue of Park place when widened to West street will make a splendid appearance. Robinson street, the continuation of Park place, is rather narrow for the demands of commerce, and the making of it uniform in width with its neighbor nearer Broadway, should confers mutual benefit.

HROADWAY WIDENING.

The widening of Broadway from Thirty-fourth street to the Park is a work of serieus proportions. Mr. George H. Pursor has ordered some lithographic copies of the projected in provement, bound up with a copy of the act of assessment, for the use of the property owners. It contemplates making the sirect twenty-flive feet wider than it is, at the sacrifice of a few fine buildings. The commissioners appointed to sward and adjust damages are Senator Thomas Murphy, Charles E. Corneti gaid — Hennessy, builder. A great deal of difficulty lies in the way of settling the awards and satisfying the demands in any reasonable form of the property owners on this route. These people have most extravagant ideas of the worth of their lots and shallies, and place the valuation not by the prospective value a dozen years or so hence. The law, unfortunately, has not provided as it should against speculators who, on hearing of a projected street improvement, jump in and purchase lots and houses and then turn around and demand double the amount in damages that the property is worth at its market value.

DEFECTS IN THE LAW OF ASSESSMENT,

A few remarks concerning the law and the manner of haying out, extending and opening streets will not be amiss, just here. The early settlers of New Amsterdam, in erecting buildings and laying out streets, simply provided for their immediate wants and necessities. As early as 1800 pubnic attention and an acquaint of the content of the property is worth at its market value.

streets, simply provided for their immediate wants and necessities. As early as 1800 public attention was specially directed to the laying out and establishing a city upon a well considered permanent and uniform plan, and in 1807 an act was passed upon the subject. The total expense of improvements under the act of 1807 was raised exclusively by assessment on the property benefited. In opening streats and avenues, however, the awards for land taken, originally very insignificant, eventually became merely nominal because the change of ownership under deeds conveying the property by streets and avenues as boundaries amounted to a declication of the land required for such public uses. The assessment for this class of cases is confined to haif the adjoining blocks. In relation to the widening and extension of anciens streets of the opening of avenues and the erection of parks in the upper portion of the city, a different rule prevails and assessments may be imposed without territorial limit upon all property which, in the opinion of the commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court, is actually advantaged. It is found difficult, however, under this principle, to collect, is many cases, the awards and expenses. The cause is obvious. The buildings erected for purposes of business or residence are itsually of an expensive character and the land of great value. To assess the total cost upon the property fronting on or actually advantaged would frequently amount to its confincation. Under social circumstances commissioners are area of confined to a continue to the property of the providence of the area of assessments and adjust to seek its just proposition embrace all the interests unolved in municipal improvements, and adjust to seek its just proposition of the burden. In the construction of convenient roads traversing the island, in the erection of parks and the property in the property in the property of the property of the submission and in the wideling and categories and property of the property of the submission of